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# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

Tshombé's defiant response to the UN resolution of 24 November--which rejected Katanga's claim to independence and authorized the UN to use force in ousting Tshombé's mercenaries--poses the threat of new clashes between Katangan forces and the UN Command. On 26 November, Tshombé charged that war had been brought to the Congo by UN members "utterly ignorant of the Congo," and warned that Katanga would choose "annihilation" rather than capitulate to the UN. The beating of two senior UN officials in Elisabethville by a mob of Katangan soldiers on 28 November probably stemmed in part from Tshombé's efforts to arouse his followers against the UN resolution.

The UN resolution is not directed specifically to the problem of Gizenga's secessionist activities in Kivu and Orientale provinces. In concentrating on Katanga, however, it reflects the prevailing opinion in Leopoldville, where most of Adoula's supporters regard Tshombé rather than Gizenga as the main threat to Congo unity. The Security Council resolution once more confronts Tshombé with the threat of a "two-front war" in which he will have to resist new UN pressure for the evacuation of his white volunteers at the same time that he is confronted with Gizengist incursions from the north.

[REDACTED]  
offensive launched by Gizenga has overrun the towns of Kabalo, Nyunzu, and Albert-

ville in northern Katanga. These forces, moving south from Kivu Province, have been under the command of General Victor Lundula, who has recently aligned himself with Adoula's central government, but they are apparently being directed by Gizenga without any control from Leopoldville. The invading forces appear disposed to bypass rather than attack Kongolo, which with a garrison of an estimated 1,400 Katangan soldiers is Tshombé's main stronghold in the area. Following the massacre of the 13 Italian airmen at Kindu and the pillage of Albertville by the invaders, the UN appears to have assumed some security functions in the towns the Congolese have occupied.

[REDACTED]  
UN forces there will be undermanned from around 4 to 14 December, while Swedish and Irish battalions are being rotated. The consulate observes that it would appear impossible for the UN Command to take offensive action against Tshombé in the next several weeks, and that the UN may even be pressed to maintain security in the Elisabethville area.

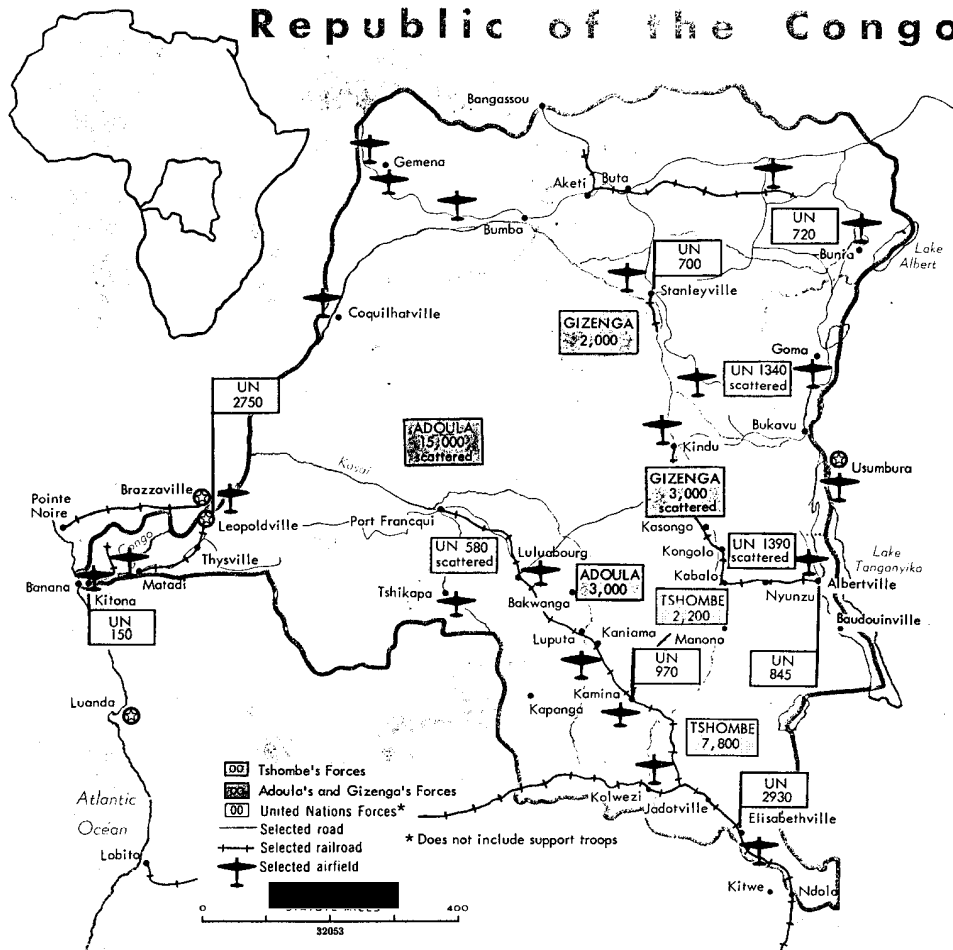
In accordance with its intention of bolstering its 15,000-man Congo force, the UN announced on 22 November that the UN Command would be reinforced by an 800-man Ghanaian battalion. The UN, however, has balked at Ghana's insistence that its contingent not be based anywhere except in Leopoldville without clearance from Accra. Accra's interest in seeing its troops

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Republic of the Congo



based in Leopoldville suggests that the Ghanaian contingent may once again be politically active in support of leftist elements in the Congo.

In Stanleyville, the flooding of the Congo River has posed a threat to public health and has aggravated the province's

long-standing economic dislocations. Public security is also precarious, with Congolese Army soldiers in the area seemingly responsive neither to Gizenga nor to Lundula. An early return to either political or economic stability in the area appears unlikely.

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